"Your No. 674, *Aster* from 1,000 feet on Meriden Mountain, proves to be the extremely rare and little known *A. concinnus*, Willd. I have compared it with authentic specimens, which have themselves been verified by comparison in the Willdenow herbarium, and feel no hesitation in so placing it. The plant is one of the rarest and least known of American species and, though Dr. Gray doubtfully referred a few more southern specimens to it, your plant much better matches the authentic specimens which we have than does anything else I have seen. Other New England collectors have sent me plants under the name *A. concinnus*, but theirs have thus far proved to be forms of *A. laevis*. Your plant, as you will see, has thinner, greener leaves than that species, and the bracts are thin and linear-attenuate, not unlike those of *A. longifolius* or *A. paniculatus*. I hope you will watch the plant this year and secure us some good material. I am sorry that I did not detect the plant in time for your Flora of Meriden Mountain."

In the Synoptical Flora of North America, Dr. Gray says of *Aster concinnus:* "North America, received by Willdenow from Muhlenburg. An indigenous specimen from Pennsylvania, *Minn*, in herb. Cosson. This and perhaps that of North Carolina, *Schweinitz* in herb. Ell. (now lost), and Arkansas, *Harvey*, seem to be the only indigenous ones seen." We now have the pleasure of announcing in the pages of RHODORA an additional station for this extremely rare species.

SOUTHINGTON, CONN.

A FEW ADDITIONS TO THE NEW HAMPSHIRE FLORA.

ALVAH A. EATON.

THE lists of New England plants which appear in RHODORA are very helpful to the general collector, showing him where knowledge is deficient and observation demanded. They should also help compilers of botanies so that no future work need leave a large percentage of a state's flora unrecorded.

"Massachusetts and South" is the limit of many plants found over the line in New Hampshire, and just about ten per cent of the plants found in this neighborhood are not accredited to the state in a recent pretentious work.

Under these circumstances it may not be amiss to amend the lists

as they appear, giving extension of range, and, in important cases, the localities.

Gaylussacia dumosa T. & G., in a bog at Nottingham.

Gaylussacia resinosa glaucocarpa Robinson, is more abundant in the coast towns of Rockingham county than the type; the fruit is larger, juicier, and more generally esteemed.

Crantzia lineata Nutt. Abundant about the Great Bay in the Squamscot River, Exeter, and at New Market.

Sanicula canadensis L. Seabrook and Kensington, among deciduous trees.

Rhus venenata D.C., is too common in many swamps.

Polygala cruciata L. Quite common on moist brackish grasslands, near the marsh. Seabrook, Hampton Falls and Hampton.

Baptisia tinctoria R. Br. Common in sandy woods near the coast.

Genista tinctoria L. This beautiful pest has been met with only at North Hampton, where it covers a space of about a square rod by the roadside. It is rapidly spreading.

Lespedeza procumbens Michx. Nottingham, N. H., a few plants only.

Lespedeza reticulata Pers. Kensington and Nottingham; sandy hills under deciduous forest.

Lespedeza polystachya Michx. Nottingham and Kensington, with the last.

Medicago Lupulina L. Not uncommon.

Medicago arabica All. Quite plentiful in a cultivated field at South Hampton. Not elsewhere observed.

Cassia nictitans and *Strophostyles* approach the line at Amesbury and may be expected in the state.

Two trees of *Acer platanoides* in a cemetery at Seabrook have started a numerous colony, but the saplings are not allowed to thrive. The seeds are spread broadcast by high northwest winds, and often travel one eighth of a mile, but as the soil is all cultivated none survive save in fence rows. Doubtless these will persist.

SEABROOK, N. H.

CLEISTOGAMY IN LINARIA CANADENSIS.

J. R. WEBSTER.

IN August, 1898, I noticed at Milton, Mass., a plant of *Linaria Canadensis* that produced cleistogamous flowers only. In 1899, three